

Intercollegiate Community Service Quarterly



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CHAPTER ROLL

WELLESLEY

Alumnae—Miss Marguerite Stitt, 316 West 79th St., New York
Undergraduates—Miss Marion Gaston, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

SMITH

Alumnae—Miss Myra Mitchell, Hingham Center, Mass.
Undergraduates—Miss Josephine Allen, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

VASSAR

Alumnae—
Undergraduates—Miss Caroline Ware, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BRYN MAWR

Alumnae—Miss Dorothy Weston, 351 East 74th St., New York.
Undergraduates—Miss Elizabeth Williams, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

RADCLIFFE

Alumnae—Miss Adelaide Nichols, Hingham, Mass.
Undergraduates—Miss Eliza Davis, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

CORNELL

Alumnae—Miss Agnes L. Tierney, 118 Coulter St., Germantown, Pa.
Undergraduates—Miss Louise Baker, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

WELLS

Alumnae—Miss Rosamund Dana Wild.
Undergraduates—Miss Helen Woodward, 215 Clifton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

SWARTHMORE

Alumnae—Miss Mary Atkinson, Trenton, N. J.
Undergraduates—Miss Eleanor Runk, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

ELMIRA

Alumnae—Mrs. John C. Meddick, 382 Wadsworth Ave., New York.
Undergraduates—Miss Laura Woodward, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

GOUCHER

Alumnae—Miss Mary Jarrett, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass.
Undergraduates—Miss Elizabeth Fehl, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

BARNARD

Alumnae—Mrs. John P. Peters, Jr., 1229 Madison Ave., New York.
Undergraduates—Miss Ruth Marshall, Barnard College, New York.

MT. HOLYOKE

Alumnae—Miss Ruth French Adams, 40 West St., Portland, Maine
Undergraduates—Miss Doris Gidley, Mt. Holyoke College, So. Hadley, Mass.

ADELPHI

Undergraduates—Miss Anna Maud Mahoney, 241 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEATON

Undergraduates—Miss Louise Jones, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

WILSON

Undergraduates—Miss Julia Sharpe, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Undergraduates—Miss Marion Clarke, Boston University, Boston, Mass.

SARGENT

Alumnae—Miss Alice V. Kennedy, 1137 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Undergraduates—Miss Lois Bailey, Sargeant School for Physical Education, Cambridge, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE

Undergraduates—Miss Magdalene Eby, Leaman Place, Lancaster, Pa.

TUFTS

Undergraduates—Miss Dorothy McCoy, Tufts College, Mass.

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OCTOBER

1918

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(Formerly College Settlements Association)

1917-1919

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1918-1920

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Organizing Secretary, Middle Atlantic Division, MISS MARY GOVE SMITH, South Hadley, Mass.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Please notify the editor, Mrs. Horace Fleisher, Oak Lane, Pa., as well as your elector, immediately of any change in your address, giving the name of your college and both the old and new addresses.

THE SMITH TRAINING SCHOOL OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

On August 31st the Training School in Psychiatric Social Work which opened at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., on July 8th, closed a successful session of eight weeks of intense work by both students and faculty.

The circumstances which brought this novel experiment into being are interesting. Smith College had been seeking some opportunity to utilize its resources in patriotic service during the summer period when the plant was ordinarily closed and its teaching staff temporarily disbanded; at the same time, the National Committee on Mental Hygiene had been casting about to find some means of preparing psychiatric social workers, in anticipation of the need of trained aides

to psychiatrists in the treatment of "shell-shock" cases in the army and navy. Within a few weeks from the date that President Neilson, of Smith College, and Dr. E. E. Southard, Director of the Psychopathic Department of the Boston State Hospital, met to discuss plans, the school was organized and in actual operation.

The school was an experiment in training social workers for war service, backed by Smith College and the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, in co-operation with the Psychopathic Department of the Boston State Hospital. Training in theory and practice was provided. The plan put into operation consisted of two months of theoretical training at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., to be followed by six months of field work carried on under supervisors in connection with psychopathic hospitals and leading to a certificate.

Through the interest and generosity of the Permanent Charity Fund. of Boston, the services of Miss Mary C. Jarrett, Chief of Social Service of the Psychopathic Department of the Boston State Hospital, were secured as director of the school to organize the instruction and the field practice in case work; Dr. Edith Spaulding, of the Bedford Hills Psychopathic Hospital, came to take charge of the instruction in social psychiatry; leading psychiatrists and neurologists generously gave of their time to come to Northampton and lecture; and several members of the teaching staff of Smith College gave courses in psychology and in sociology, or assumed responsibility for the administration. The qualifications for entrance were graduation from some college of approved standing or the equivalent in practical social work. Out of some one hundred and fifty actual applicants for entrance to the school, about seventy were admitted. These women ranged in age from twenty to forty-five years, and came from twenty states and Canada.

A curriculum of courses in psychology, social psychiatry and sociology was arranged to require eight hours a day of intensive work. Professor D. C. Rogers, of the psychology department of Smith College, gave a five-hour course in general psychology, covering such topics as physiology of the nervous system, the sub-conscious mind, the emotions, methods of training and controlling the emotions and religion as a factor in social work. Miss Ruth S. Clark, also of the Smith psychology department, gave a two-hour course on mental tests.

The work in social psychiatry, nine hours, organized by Dr. Edith Spaulding, included clinical observations at the Northampton State Hospital for the Insane, directed by the superintendent, Dr. John A. Houston, as well as lectures on such topics as physical causes of

mental disease, epilepsy, hysteria and psychopathic types, psychoneuroses, manic-depressive psychoses, alcoholism and alcoholic psychoses, dementia praecox, and, finally, a thorough treatment of "shell-shock."

Miss Jarrett gave a three-hour course on social case work as part of the training in sociology and she was assisted in this by outside specialists in psychiatric social work, C. O. S. work, Red Cross Home Service, etc. In this course such topics as technique of investigation, methods of social diagnosis, assembling data, uses and making of records, determination of treatment, and carrying on treatment, were dealt with.

Professor F. Stuart Chapin, department of economics and sociology, of Smith College, gave a five-hour course in social organization, part of the instruction in sociology. Such topics as the biological, psychological and economic backgrounds of the modern community (heredity, social psychology, industrial organization), the organization of the modern community (wage system, local government, etc.), methods of studying the modern community (the social survey, statistical methods, etc.), were treated. This course was designed to give the students an acquaintance with the organization of modern society in the belief that a general philosophic and scientific background was an indispensable part of the equipment of social case workers.

About sixty students completed (several dropped out and a few failed) the two months' period of theoretical training and entered upon their field work practice at psychopathic hospitals. The two largest groups were placed with the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston and with the Neurological Institute and other case work agencies of New York. Two smaller groups were placed in training at the Phipps Clinic in Baltimore and with the Philadelphia S. O. C. These groups remain under the supervision of the director until their six months' term of service is completed.

That the experiment was very successful is the testimony of visiting lecturers, staff and students. The stimulus of wartime needs and the ideals of social service combined with the novelty of the plan and the unusual intellectual interest of the subject conspired to develop at the beginning, and to maintain throughout the course, a high morale which will long remain as an inspiring memory in the minds of staff and students. Indeed, the students have already created an organization, The Smith College Training School Association, to perpetuate the spirit and ideals of the school.

Some reflections on the place of the course in relation to social work and education, as well as an effort at evaluation in terms of social service may be worth while.

Although the training of sixty social case workers may not seem much of a contribution in terms of mere numbers, the achievement is a valuable one in consideration of the need for specially trained psychiatric social workers at this time. Already the Surgeon General's office has found positions for ten, and, before the term of field work practice is up, it is anticipated that the others will be needed. Quite aside from this phase of the matter, however, several score of well-trained case workers have been turned out at a time when the need is very urgent. The specialized training these women have had fits them for general family case work quite as well as for psychiatric aides in the treatment of "shell-shock" cases or for psychiatric social workers attached to the Social Service departments of civilian hospitals. Thus, social workers with a general scientific and practical training, on the one hand, and a specialized technique, on the other, have been made available for social service.

From the point of view of social work the experience of the school has demonstrated both the possibility and practicability of preparation for social work based on scientific training in psychology, the psychiatric branch of medical science and sociology. This is a departure from the usual method of training social workers by giving them instruction and practice in philanthropic technique. If social work is to become scientific, it must practice in the future more than it has in the past the use of the scientific method. Hence, the significance and promise of the new method of training as developed at the Smith School of Psychiatric Social Work. And last but not least it puts the resources and prestige of a great institution of learning back of a specialized group of social workers.

Educationally, the summer school has shown that a college of liberal arts can successfully enter the vocational field without endangering the standards of its legitimate province of training in the humanities, and, at the same time, steer clear of competing with or encroaching upon the field of the existing vocational schools that train for social work. The experiment has been so satisfactory that plans are being made to continue the school next summer and, perhaps, to offer in addition a summer course of training for medical social work.

F. STUART CHAPIN

Professor of Economics and Sociology, Smith College

SUMMER VOLUNTEER WORK

The list of our college students who did volunteer work during the months of July and August numbers up to date as follows: Sargent School for Physical Education, 36; Smith, 18; Radcliffe, 3; Elmira, 3; Wheaton, 6; Penn State, 1; Wellesley, 7; Wilson, 2; Mt. Holyoke, 16; Barnard, 4; Cornell, 3; Vassar, 4; Wells, 5; Swarthmore, 11; Goucher, 3; Boston University, 1.

Graduates—Elmira, 1; Smith, 1; Wells, 1.

Preparatory Schools—Dana Hall, 1; House of Pines, 1; Northampton High School, 1.

List of places where volunteer work was provided and supervised:

Boston

Settlements—Hale House, Maverick Church House, Denison House and Camp, North Bennett Street Settlement, Roxbury Neighborhood House, Ellis Memorial, South End House.

Hospitals—Rhode Island Hospital, Providence; Maverick Dispensary.

State Reformatory, Framingham.

Consumers' League.

National League for Women Workers.

New York

Christ Church House and Camp, East Side House, American Parish and Camp, Varick House, Association for Crippled Children, University Settlement, Hudson Guild, Neighborhood House, Manhattan Trade School Farm, New York College Settlement and Camp, Christodora House, Union Settlement and Camp, American Red Cross.

Philadelphia and Elsewhere

College Settlement, Sleighton Farms, National League for Women Workers, various openings through Miss Hillyer, of the Public Safety Committee.

Baltimore Recreation Centre.

Detroit Associated Charities.

Detroit Neighborhood House.

Harrisburg Recreation Centre.

Further correspondence with all the agencies and organizations with which our students have done volunteer work either during the summer months or the college year has brought forth commendation, both for the services of the individual students and for the follow-up work of the Association. Both the colleges and the students have been quick to realize the value of this department of the work of the

Association. Mt. Union College, Ohio, Temple University, in Philadelphia, Dickinson College, Hope College, Michigan, and Miss Niel's School for Kindergartners have made inquiries concerning summer opportunities in social service, and numerous letters from this summer's workers, some of which are quoted below, testify to their appreciation of the experiences the so-called "apprenticeships" have afforded.

Letters From I. C. S. A. Summer Volunteers

A Sargent girl writes from the children's camp, where she spent July and August:

"I can never thank you adequately for finding this position for me. I certainly have gained experience which has changed my whole viewpoint. I have received an insight into human character which makes me understand life as I never did before. The people and children I have had to deal with are just as human as we and their sensibilities are just as high as ours, only they never have any time to develop them. Their entire existence is spent in just hoarding enough money to keep the wolf away from the door.

"The children I had to deal with are as bright and clever as can be. You would be surprised what a week's time in a different environment will do. The majority of the children did not know enough to wash themselves at all, and by the end of the week they had formed a habit of washing regularly without being told. I find you can do a great deal more with them if you inspire a liking in the children for yourself, rather than to have them stand in fear of you. The children we had ranged from six up to fourteen years of age. We had a regular schedule that they followed each day. They had an hour or two of games, then two hours a day swimming; also a story hour, and then at night we sang songs around the campfire and said an evening prayer. By that time every one was tired and ready for bed. The children slept in tents, and they were given prizes for the neatest tent, the best camper and the best worker. We also had each one of the children of the last group at camp write us a letter about what they did at camp. You would have been surprised at the interesting letters some of them wrote. Some of them were so funny that Miss ——— and I spent quite an enjoyable half hour looking them over."

From another Sargent girl:

"I certainly was lucky in coming down to ———. The work here is very interesting and something which I have never done before.

"There is a large house, a bungalow and three or four shacks, so we always have over a hundred people here. The grounds are on the

shore of Great South Bay, which is ideal for the children, as it is so shallow. We usually have one or two sails a week. Last night there was a moonlight sail for the older girls. Every Thursday night there is an entertainment, and later a dance, which the boys from Camp Upton attend. Tonight a group of the girls have gone on an overnight hike."

A Smith girl tells of her experiences at another summer camp:

"The two weeks of camp life proved immensely interesting, and I feel as if I had gained years of experience in that short time. Miss —— and I had entire charge of athletics, baseball, basketball, croquet, quoits, rowing, swimming, canoeing, relay races and games and hiking. Baseball turned out to be the favorite sport, and we had some highly exciting games.

"I was out at —— the last two weeks in July with sixty-two Italian girls, ranging in age from about fourteen to twenty-five. The quick temper of the Italian girls in their play made it decidedly strenuous at times for the umpire, and the job of peacemaker in camp was quite a difficult one. However, the girls were very affectionate, and we managed to win the affection and respect of all the girls, so any disputes quickly blew over, and they accepted our word as law in every case. In fact, they were all very lovable girls, very bright and interesting to work with. I found that I enjoyed especially working with the older girls, and grew very fond of 'my girls' especially, a bungalow of the fifteen oldest girls, of whom I had complete charge.

"Besides the athletics, we had charge of evening entertainment, and managed to arrange something for nearly every evening. We often had little vaudeville shows, as the girls proved very clever actors. These always taxed our ingenuity to the utmost to provide costumes and stage settings from our simple camp outfits. One night we gave an entertainment to two hundred farmers, which I supervised. I taught a dozen of them a pretty fairy dance which I had learned at college and made the costumes out of colored cheesecloth trimmed with flowers. When given that night on the grass, it proved very effective. Two vaudeville sketches, songs and a closing patriotic pageant completed the performance, which proved highly successful.

"But besides all these things, there were so many odd jobs of every description to be done about camp that every minute of our time was taken. Flag-raising and setting-up exercises in the morning and serving at table were part of my regular duties; but there were always an endless number of 'unofficial' duties. The one which took most

of my time was that of 'first-aid' nurse and doctor combined. What I knew of doctoring was small, indeed; but as it happened, the others knew even less, so I was unanimously chosen camp doctor. We had nothing very serious, except one night when Miss —— was very ill from overexhaustion. But the number of minor ailments was truly surprising; cuts, bruises, sprains, sunburn, blisters, indigestion and headaches and pains of all kinds. Green apples proved the bane of my existence, and many a night I was called out of bed about 3 A. M. to administer castor oil or apply a hot water bottle, along with plenty of Christian Science. I was almost converted to Christian Science in those two weeks, as a little encouragement from the 'doctor' always worked miracles with the patient when given with a harmless soda mint tablet! The girls are so ignorant in caring for themselves and so easily frightened by strange country sights and sounds. I also acted as chief protector of the camp; why the girls all rushed to *me* for protection in all cases of burglar alarms, etc., I never could tell, as I am barely five feet high and was decidedly the smallest at camp. However, a brave front always quieted them right down."

Another student wrote:

"My line of work is quite varied, and I certainly enjoy it very much. I do playground work in the afternoon with the smaller children. We have one hundred and fifty or more every afternoon. I also help chaperone day parties. I canvass for the children's year campaign, and it certainly is a great experience for one.

"My time is almost up here, as I am to stay until the 1st of September. I certainly would appreciate any help you could give me in continuing in social service work."

"I cannot express to you my feelings for these youngsters and mothers whom we have had to work with. I truly believe that one can only feel for them by living with them. They are all human, and I love every one of our dirty little urchins.

"Our work during July was all in East Boston, visiting families. There were many cases of genteel poverty, others almost desolate, and still others in the thriving middle class—good, honest working people. I only feel sorry that I am unable to do more personally for each family, but our time was limited, and our work was to get mothers and children to come to our 'Fresh Air Camp.'

... "I am sure that I owe to you, to K——, Mr. —— and every little child that I have learned to love a great deal. For I truly

believe that my viewpoint of life has been changed, and I feel that I have gained a much broader insight into the intricate problems of life."

"Words will never be able to express my appreciation in regard to my work at the '—— House.'

"I'm just wild about it; it is far more interesting than I had even anticipated. A great number of my friends tried to discourage me, but I was determined to come, and oh, I am so happy that I did come! I wouldn't give it up for the world. My children are adorable; they are so eager to play games, listen to stories, go on picnics, and so on. Mr. —— and his staff are all just wonderful. I know I'll hate to leave when September comes, and then I'll be anxious to find a similar position."

"I think I told you what my particular job was to be, didn't I? Sitting at the desk, tending a switchboard, running an elevator and holding the house down when Miss ——'s assistant is away. Sometimes I am on duty from 7.30 in the morning until 1.30, or from 1.30 until 7 at night, or 7 until 12.30.

"The house is quite large, built of brick and is six stories high. I think there are eighty-seven girls boarding here at present, so we can offer quite a mixture of types. I have located anything from the 'would-be artists,' with all the earmarks of genius except material results, to a feeble-minded girl who plays 'chopsticks' on the piano for daily exercise. Most of the girls are the average working girls from offices and stores, but a few are college girls or are studying music in the city.

"Miss —— asked me if I would mind rooming with a girl who they thought needed a little restraint, so I am blessed with a large pink-haired better half, who insists upon calling me 'Kiddo' at all times. She does it with the best of intentions, and we get along splendidly. As I have very good health at present and wish to retain it during my youth, at least, 'if I has any objections to her peculiarities, I objects to the sayin' of 'em.'"

A CALL FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

College women of high personal quality and sound practical equipment are urgently needed in various kinds of service overseas under the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. The Intercollegiate Committee on Women's War Work Abroad is recruiting for the Y. M. C. A. candi-

dates for canteen service in American camps and French foyers; also stenographers. For the Red Cross it is recruiting workers for canteens elsewhere than in American camps, social workers, hospital hut workers, nurses' aides, stenographers and other office assistants, and motor drivers.

Social workers are needed for relief among refugees from the invaded districts and for other forms of social and reconstruction work among the French civilians and children. They should speak French.

Hospital huts are convalescent houses attached to hospitals. The women assigned to them may run a canteen, write letters for soldiers, play games with them, make inquiries concerning men reported missing—in general do whatever will create a homelike atmosphere, maintain the home communication and preserve morale. Women who speak French are desired for French hospitals to serve as a means of communication between the French staffs and wounded Americans who may be brought to these hospitals; they must be nurses or nurses' aides.

The demand for nurses' aides is increasing in France. They are to be used not only with the public health nurses as interpreters, but also in the Red Cross rest houses. Each nurses' aide is under the direction of a Red Cross nurse and subject to her orders throughout her stay in France. To qualify as a nurses' aide, an applicant must have had the course of not less than 240 hours in a hospital, as well as the Red Cross course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick.

For canteen work, as, indeed, for all work overseas, the finest type of woman is needed. High-minded, unselfish devotion and absolute willingness to do the humblest task, combined with ability to rise to any emergency, and that pioneer quality which enables the worker to use whatever opportunities of education and experience she has had make for success. No woman should apply who is not experienced, self-reliant, in good health and willing to endure hardship, to obey orders and to conduct herself with dignity and discretion.

In no case will an applicant under twenty-five years old or over fifty be considered; in canteen and hospital hut work candidates between twenty-five and thirty-five are desired. Full volunteers of suitable quality are heartily welcomed. Where these are unavailable, transportation, uniform and maintenance will be paid, for exceptionally qualified candidates, in whole or in part, as individual circumstances require. Each candidate should have some money of her own, for equipment apart from uniform, and about thirty dollars a month to cover personal expenses and emergencies, except in the case of stenogra-

phers. Adjustments are made in each case individually. Stenographers are paid a salary of seven hundred and fifty francs a month if in Paris, six hundred francs a month if outside Paris, and are furnished with transportation and uniform. Living expenses are such, however, that a woman who goes as a stenographer cannot expect to save money or to send money home. The Government will not grant a passport to any woman whose husband or son is serving under the colors abroad or in this country, or whose husband or son is in the Y. M. C. A. or Red Cross service or other organizations of similar nature, or employed in or attached to the American Expeditionary Force in any capacity.

Applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Intercollegiate Committee on Women's War Work Abroad, Women's University Club, 106 East 52d Street, New York City.

THE DENISON HOUSE FARM

In April, 1918, Denison House was fortunate enough to secure a new summer place adapted to many of its needs. It is located in Pembroke, Massachusetts, an hour's ride from Boston. It consists of about twenty-five acres of woodland and meadow, with a large, old-fashioned house of sixteen rooms and an ell. Its nearness to Boston not only means much less expense than was connected with the former camp in New Hampshire, but also makes possible a much more extensive use of the camp. Although the camp was not opened for the summer until June 29, there had already been several week-end parties of older clubs, and it is hoped that during the winter the house will be used for week-end parties for coasting and skating.

During the nine weeks between June 29 and September 2, one hundred guests, between the ages of six months and sixty years, visited the farm for periods averaging two and a half weeks. Excepting for the cooking and the rough work outside, and a weekly scrubbing, all the work was shared by the guests under the supervision of councilors. The latter numbered fifteen and represented Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, Simmons, Wheaton and Boston University. There were, in addition, two permanent leaders for the summer. Under the joint direction of one of these, Miss Helen Sdrin, a Greek student at Simmons, and Mr. McCarty, our invaluable permanent resident, a garden grew, which supplied the camp with practically all the fresh vegetables it needed for the last four weeks.

Among the campers were twenty-five small boys, between the ages of six and twelve, who were supposed to assist with the garden; but



PEMBROKE FARM

they were much more successful harvesting green apples than in weeding the corn.

Besides the green apples, the chief attractions of the camp for the boys were the woods, in which they were allowed to cut down dead trees, and the lake, which is situated a twenty minutes' walk from the house. The lake was also the chief attraction for the girls most of the time. But a little tea room at one corner of the lake vied with the lake itself in popularity for the older girls. And when diplomatic relations were opened with a sailors' camp, of which a former



"THE LAKE WAS THE CHIEF ATTRACTION"

director of Denison House was in charge, all other attractions waned, as far as the girls over sixteen were concerned.

Although the afore-mentioned boys and young girls predominated, there were enough mothers and babies and older women to show that the house was admirably adapted to their use. They and the girls occupied the house itself, while the little boys from six to twelve slept in tents. All gathered together for meals in the large dining porch, but the various groups were kept quite separate during the remainder of the day. Near the house swings and other playground apparatus—



"THE LITTLE BOYS SLEPT IN TENTS"

bars, seesaw and slide—were erected, so that while the children were not at the lake they had an outlet for their energies. All of them grew round and brown, most of them learned to swim, and one fourteen-months-old baby took his first steps during his three weeks' visit at the farm.

Several acres of woodland offer opportunities for extensive development of camp work for young boys, and another summer Denison House hopes to make the beginning, in a small way, by putting up some tents in the woods for boys from twelve to fifteen years of age. Gradually we hope to provide suitable arrangements for all ages, boys and girls, mothers and babies and families. During the past summer we have acquainted ourselves with the possibilities of the new place, and we hope by careful planning to make the new Denison House Farm fill a real need for the people of our city neighborhood.

KATE VAN EATON.

NEW FEATURES AT THE PHILADELPHIA SETTLEMENT

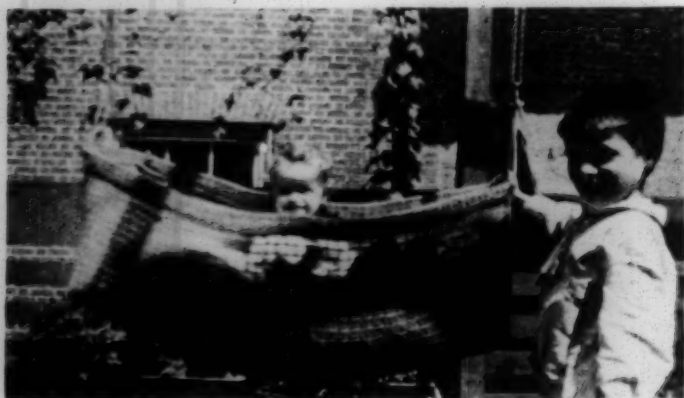
We Want Every One to Know About

I The Handicrafts Shop:—*At the Sign of the Distaff*

Established a year ago, the Shop is attempting to extend in this country skill in, and appreciation of, the beauty of the Italian needle crafts. It strives also for self-support through the sale of its laces and decorative linens. It looks for skilled workers who, as immigrants, have brought with them a trained talent for stitchery; it also teaches needle work to the ignorant. To its classes the S. O. C., hospitals and other agencies have sent dependent or needy women. In May, with sales going well, we could give part time work to twenty-eight women. The usual output was \$75 worth of product per week. The Shop needs constantly volunteer helpers to cut linens, draw threads, etc., work supplementing that of the needlewomen; and to do friendly visiting service among the families of the needlewomen. Most of them are widows, some speak no English, most are uncomfortably poor. They need American friends to help them be Americans. The Handicrafts Shop needs also financial backing and purchasers to buy the Shop products; and "promoters" who will bring their friends to see the Shop, or take an exhibition box to their homes or otherwise help advertise and distribute the products.



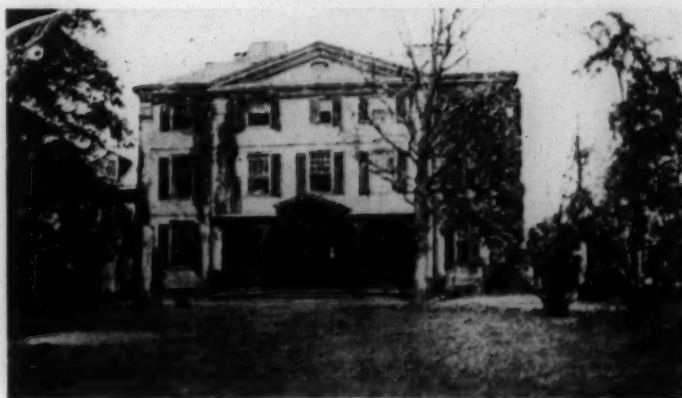
II The Babies' Rest and Play Yards:—*At the Sign of the Little Hammock*



The Wellesley Club of Philadelphia has formed the habit (permanent, we hope) of financing this department of our summer. The Board of Health lends the nurse. Ninety-five babies are enrolled. Daily attendance runs twenty to forty. The yards give out-of-door

sleep, morning and afternoon, and baths, if needed, for the babies; line upon line and precept upon precept for real mothers, and for the "little mothers and fathers," on the baby's care and interests; happi-fying play for many little children for when the city playgrounds are too strenuous. All, or almost all, this at both of our houses. Hurrah for Wellesley, say we all.

III The Farm-Camp Fund:— *At the Sign of a Loved Memory, on Which Faith and Hope Are Building*



CHALKLEY HALL, 179?—1902—1917

The American Engineering Company took away our "Country Club" in 1917. Now, as a tribute to Mrs. Elizabeth Hills Lyman, some of her pupils have given a nest-egg for a Farm-Camp Fund. We want a country place where our downtown members can both farm and camp—A REAL FARM—NEAR A TROLLEY, FIVE CENTS' WORTH DISTANT. This sounds impossible—but we hope it's true.

IV The Settlement Canning Club:— *At the Sign of the Quart Jar*

Fifty-seven regular members and a few occasionals make up this Club. They meet in groups. From July to October in 1917, its first season, the Canning Club preserved 500 jars of vegetables and fruits. The first week of its activity in 1918 its product was 20 per cent. of last year's total. At date it is 100 per cent. ahead of last year, and going strong. The Food Administration commends it. State College lends its leaders two days



each week. Various friends contribute raw materials, and much is bought on a low market, when one can be found, and in wholesale lots.

V American Red Cross Auxiliary 266:— *At the Sign of the Nifty Nitters*

The season's production is upwards of 277 French pillow cases, 10 pairs wristlets, 240 slings, 26 sweaters, 50 undershirts, 80 towels, 25 pairs socks, 27 pairs bed socks, 6 afghans, 51 wash cloths. The Auxiliary has three work centers with six weekly appointments for various groups of women and children—and the "Nifties" have about one hundred active members. They learn "off the teacher" and busily teach one another. When the supply of teacher and needles and wool had a hot weather collapse, some applicants, as yet untaught, "got wire hairpins off their mothers," straightened them out and compelled the already instructed to teach them on twine and whatever scraps and ends of wool they could come by. Nearly every "Nifty" has a soldier or a sailor at or on the way to the front.



ANNOUNCEMENT

Miss Mary Gove Smith, graduate of Smith College in 1902, has been appointed second Organizing Secretary of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association. She will divide the work of the Association with Miss Tuttle. Miss Smith will have in charge the work with undergraduate and alumnae organizations of the following colleges: Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Goucher, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Swarthmore, Vassar and Wilson. She will carry on her work from the New York College Settlement and the Philadelphia College Settlement, but her permanent address will be South Hadley, Mass., in care of Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Smith comes to us particularly well qualified for the work as an Organizing Secretary. She was assistant worker at Lowell House,

New Haven, 1903-04. She held the College Settlement Association Fellowship from Smith College in the year 1904-05, and resided at Denison House. From 1904 to 1916 she was director of the department working especially with Italians at Denison House. It is particularly appropriate that Miss Smith should begin her work with the Association this fall, as the work of the Association has passed beyond the power of one Secretary. Miss Smith's thorough familiarity with both Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges and with the work of the Association and of the Settlements will enable her to undertake the enlarged work of the Association.

ALUMNAE CHAPTER NOTES

The Smith-I. C. S. A. Alumnae Committee is now complete, and is as follows:

Chairman, Myra A. Mitchell, '06, Hingham Center, Mass.

Secretary-Treasurer, Maude A. Shattuck, '02, Norwood, Mass.

Faculty member, Ellen P. Cook, '93.

Social Work member, Annie T. Gerry, '09, Springfield, Mass.

Fifth member, Ruth M. Cooper, '12, Northampton, Mass.

Miss Rosamund Dana Wild, New York, is the new Wells Alumnae Elector.

Miss Abigail Eliot is Elector and Chairman of the Radcliffe-I. C. S. A. Alumnae Committee.

I. C. S. A.-Alumnae Committees are also forming in the Swarthmore and Goucher chapters.

UNDERGRADUATE CHAPTERS

Chapter Plans for 1918-19

Despite the influenza epidemic, which made it necessary to call off the fall rallies planned for Smith and Swarthmore, the undergraduate chapters have gotten a good start. Early in the fall the Organizing Secretary sent a letter of suggestion to the incoming elector of each

undergraduate chapter, in which she laid particular stress upon publicity, early canvass for membership, exact dates for payment of dues, speakers and stronger co-operation with certain departments of college instruction. As a result, by the early part of September, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Sargent, Swarthmore and Smith had arranged to get in touch with all incoming Freshmen by personal note, enclosing the new leaflet describing our work, also a leaflet from the Intercollegiate Committee on War Work Abroad. Wellesley arranged a tea to Freshmen on September 20, with Miss Tuttle as speaker; Smith an early meeting of Freshmen in October, with Miss Greene as speaker. Sargent held a corn roast at their camp before school opened to get funds, and held a tea for Freshmen after the opening of school in Cambridge. Jackson is very active framing its constitution, appointing its committees and getting generally organized. The chapter is keeping in close touch with the classes in Economics, and is making connections with the Associated Charities of Somerville, and with the Elizabeth Peabody House, in Boston. Wheaton and Radcliffe both had speakers the latter part of October, and arranged for conferences with individual students regarding volunteer work.

The Organizing Secretary of the New England Division has arranged openings for our students in Americanization work, through Boston settlements and the Women's Municipal League, Associated Charities work in Boston and Cambridge, experience with the Children's Aid Society, the Red Cross, the Food Facts Bureau, working girls' clubs, hospital social service, placing out and caring for girls, and entertaining soldiers, sailors and boys employed in the shipyards. These openings will mean real contact with interesting work and excellent supervision, for the Organizing Secretary will hold conferences with each student before placing her in volunteer work.

Mount Ivy Reports (*Continued*)

Radcliffe Report to I. C. S. A.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that interest in social work at Radcliffe has been on the ascending scale. The passion for war work seemed at first to dim all vision about direct social service. It was only after a rather intensive campaign, by personal appeal and letters to the *News* that interest did awaken. In November twelve girls were provided with work to their liking and suitable to their abilities. The elector tried to supply volunteer workers for as many places as she could. Moreover, for the past eight months an entertainment has been sent each month to Denison House.

Our organization merely as a committee of the Radcliffe Guild precludes the possibility of having meetings of our own. As one of the activities of the Guild that organization gave us one of its bi-monthly meetings. Due to the coal shortage, when all meetings were suspended at Radcliffe, our I. C. S. A. meeting was not held until March. Miss Geraldine Gordon, of Denison House, addressed the meeting, and a group of the children of the Settlement sang folk-songs. In addition, there was an exhibition of folk-handicraft. This meeting was an unprecedented success. It aroused great enthusiasm and interest in the work of the College Settlement and social work in general. As a result of it, eight more girls volunteered their services in various fields.

A canvass of the college shows that about fifty girls are doing social work in connection with local churches, charitable organizations and settlements. About twenty were placed through the elector's office. On the whole, about 25 per cent. of the student body is engaged in some form of volunteer work—"food facts," "civilian relief," "friendly visiting," "entertainments at cantonments," etc. That students should have come to a realization of the need for maintaining our regular social services as well as the more spectacular war services gives me hope that future interest in the enlarged scope of the I. C. S. A. will be increased and intensified.

LILLIAN ADLOW,

May 13, 1918.

Elector of the Radcliffe Guild, 1917-18.

The Mt. Holyoke I. C. S. A. Chapter

This year the work of the Mt. Holyoke Chapter of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association has been along lines of better organization. We have had regular I. C. S. A. cabinet meetings every two weeks down in our own office in the Student-Alumnae Hall.

At these meetings we have discussed college conditions, especially in relation to our organization, and have made our plans accordingly. We have also met occasionally with our "larger" cabinet—a committee made up of one girl from each college hall. These girls were chosen for their ability and quite regardless of their class. In this way we could easily and quickly reach practically every girl in college by calling together this larger cabinet and explaining our plans to them, and making each girl feel responsible for her own hall.

A bulletin board for I. C. S. A. has also helped us to keep the college at large in touch with our affairs and bring us more into public attention.

There have been some articles about our Association in the college weekly through the efforts of one of the editors, who was also a member of our "larger" cabinet.

Judging by the number of people who have paid their dues, our membership has fallen to 268. One reason, I think, for the change is the greater economy which people are practicing. It is easy enough to tell them that this is not the place to economize, but quite a difficult matter to persuade them of the fact.

We had a joint meeting with Consumers' League in November, at which Mrs. Kelley spoke. In April Mrs. Thayer gave a very interesting talk on "A College Settlement in France." Miss Tuttle visited us in October, when we had a joint meeting with the Smith cabinet, and again in January, when she told our cabinet about apprenticeships.

We sent two delegates to the Fall Conference in Boston.

At Christmas time we knitted socks and mittens and sent some toys to particular children reached through Denison House. In this way we hoped to give a personal touch to the work our girls were doing.

We continued our work this year in the Skinner Coffee House in Holyoke. We had dramatic, sewing, knitting and dancing classes there. About thirty girls went down to the coffee house from the college every week.

We are making our plans now for helping in the work of the Denison House Camp. Last year we sent councillors to the camp from here—three sets of two girls, each set staying about two weeks. We also raised \$179.95 by selling twenty-five and fifty cent shares to the college.

The completion of our plans for the summer camp at Pembroke will finish our work for this year.

MARION KINCAID, *Elector*, 1917-18.

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